

Penn and Liberty Avenues (Commercial Buildings)  
(McCormick Building)  
635 Liberty Avenue  
Pittsburgh  
Allegheny County  
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-5152-A

HABS

PA

2-PITB

42-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
MID-ATLANTIC REGION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY**  
**PENN AND LIBERTY AVENUES (COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS)**  
**(McCormick Building)**

HABS No. PA - 5152A

Location: 635 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh,  
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Quadrangle Name: Pittsburgh West/Pittsburgh East  
Quadrangle Scale: 1:24,000

UTM References:

- a. Zone: 17 Easting: 584700 Northing: 4477110
- b. Zone: 17 Easting: 584690 Northing: 4477170
- c. Zone: 17 Easting: 584830 Northing: 4477220
- d. Zone: 17 Easting: 584860 Northing: 4477140

Present Owner: Penn Liberty Holding Company

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Vacant

Significance:

The McCormick Building at 635 Liberty Avenue was significant as part of a row of buildings erected at the end of the nineteenth century, that housed Pittsburgh's commission merchants, who provided foodstuffs for the downtown and shipped grain, produce and provisions to points within the trade territory of the city. The building was the work of a well-known Pittsburgh architect, John P. Brennan, who also designed the adjacent McAlister Building, at 633 Liberty Avenue, accounting for design similarities in photographs before 633 was altered to be a part of 631. The design of both buildings showed the immediate incorporation into Pittsburgh's commercial architectural vocabulary of the rusticated masonry, and large openings of Henry Hobson Richardson's work. Though much altered -- a story with the gabled roof having been removed, and the base having been altered -- the building by its lot size, and scale recalled the type of business that made Liberty Avenue the food basket of Pittsburgh at the end of the century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection:

The McCormick Building was erected during the spring and summer of 1894 (Building Permit 9 May 1894) adjacent to the building at 633 which was under construction at the same time, by the same contractor, and from the design of the same architect John P. Brennan. Building permits from the early twentieth century indicate the electrification of the property by 1908 (Royal Electric, 2 June 1908), and other alterations at the same time that probably correspond to changes in occupancy.

2. Architect:

Brennan's career has been amply recorded (Jordan, Encyclopedia of Biography, 1916, p.2182; Book of Prominent Pennsylvanians, 1913, p. 205; Pittsburgh of Today, 1896, p. 192). Brennan (born 1851) a graduate of Philadelphia's LaSalle College, studied architecture in the office of E. F. Durang, the principal designer for the Catholic Church, as well as a theater and commercial architect of some note, and later worked with Addison Hutton. In 1882, he arrived in Pittsburgh, working first with, George S. Orth, then Andrew Peebles, and later Charles Bickel, in the firm of Bickel and Brennan. In those years he designed the impressive rusticated masonry Germania Savings Bank at Sixth and Wood streets, the McKnight and Victory buildings on Fourth Street, and numerous catholic churches and institutions. In 1898, he entered the engineering offices of Carnegie Steel Company; and in 1905 became city architect. The McCormick Building was erected after the breakup of Bickel and Brennan, when Brennan was on his own, for "McCormick and wife", presumably the Cecelia Grant McCormick listed in the deeds.

3. Original and subsequent owners:

References to the chain of title to the land upon which the structure stands are in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Allegheny County Courthouse Annex, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1839 Deed, June 15, 1839, recorded in Volume 58,  
pages 175 -76.  
Michael Allen to George Grant.

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- 1849 Orphans Court, Number 31, June Term 1849 allotted property of George Grant, deceased, to Cecelia Grant McCormick.
- 1921 Deed, June 22, 1924, recorded in Volume 2071, pages 488 - 89.  
Cecelia G. McCormick to Soppie Grant McCormick.
- 1935 Deed, January 14, 1935, recorded in Volume 2526, pages 557 - 58.  
Sophie Grant McCormick to the Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, half interest, the Chapter of Trinity Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, quarter interest, and the Church Home Association, quarter interest.
- 1952 Deed, December 29, 1952, recorded in Volume 3248, pages 269 - 71.  
Shadyside Hospital, half interest, the chapter of Trinity Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, quarter interest, and the Church Home Association, quarter interest, to Hyman Weinstein and Robert Weinstein. (By Charter amendment recorded June 20, 1938, recorded in Charter Book Volume 67, page 457, the name of the Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital was changed to Shadyside Hospital.)
- 1954 Deed, January 26, 1954, recorded in Volume 3336, pages 176 - 77.  
Hyman Weinstein and Anna, his wife, and Robert Weinatein to Hyman Weinstein and Anna, his wife.
- 1978 Deed, June 8, 1978, recorded in Volume 5964, pages 462 - 64.  
Hyman and Anna Weinstein to B & C Playlands Inc.
- 1984 Deed, January 13, 1984, recorded in Volume 6802, pages 497 - 500.  
B & C Playlands, Inc. to Penn Liberty Holding Co.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:

The McCormick Building was erected, according to the building permits, by contractors Murphy and Hamilton. In 1899, they advertised themselves as carpenters, builders and general contractors, with offices, carpenter shop and lumberyard at Brushton Avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and city offices at the Builders Exchange. They were active into the twentieth century, being included in Notable Men of Pittsburgh (1901, p. 367).

5. Original plans and construction:

The building permit described a warehouse and retail building occupied its full site of 20 by 110 feet, and rising five stories at a cost of \$14,200.00. That corresponds to the survey plan (included) showing a building of 18 feet, internal dimension, by 107'7" exterior. The space was typical, clear span construction, with a stair in the front third of the building, and an elevator which was probably original but certainly existed by the 1927 Sanborn's Atlas.

6. Alterations and additions:

The four-story building which stood until July 1984 began as a five-story building, with a gabled front capping the fifth floor, and containing the street address "635" in an attic panel. The building was damaged by fire in the winter of 1953, resulting in the demolition of the fifth story, and the gable (Building Permit February 24, 1953 #25411). At a later date the first floor was altered into a modern arcade front.

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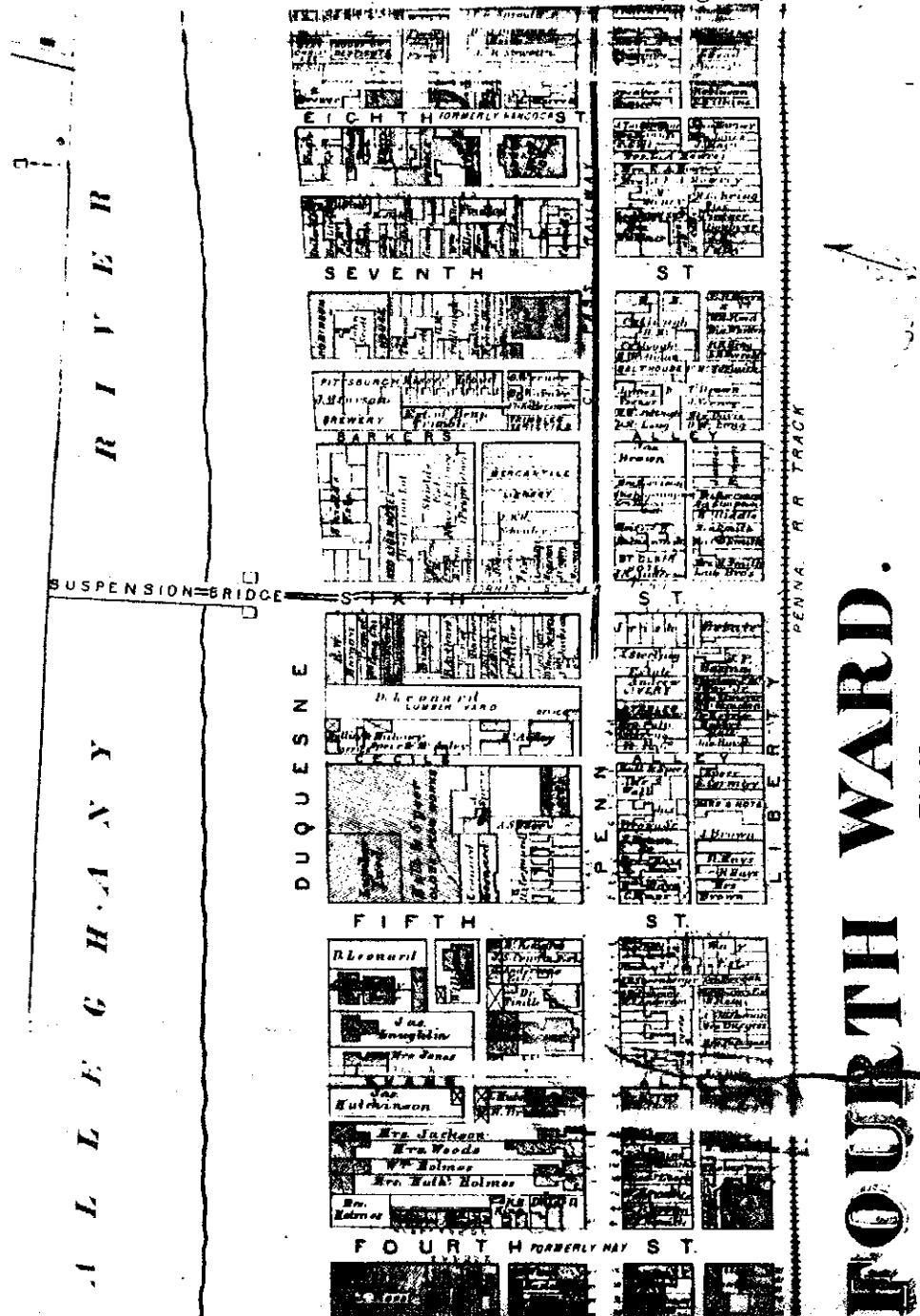


Fig. 1. Penn/ Liberty area in 1872, from: G.M.Hopkins, Atlas of the Cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Adjoining Boroughs, Philadelphia, 1872, plates 22, 23.

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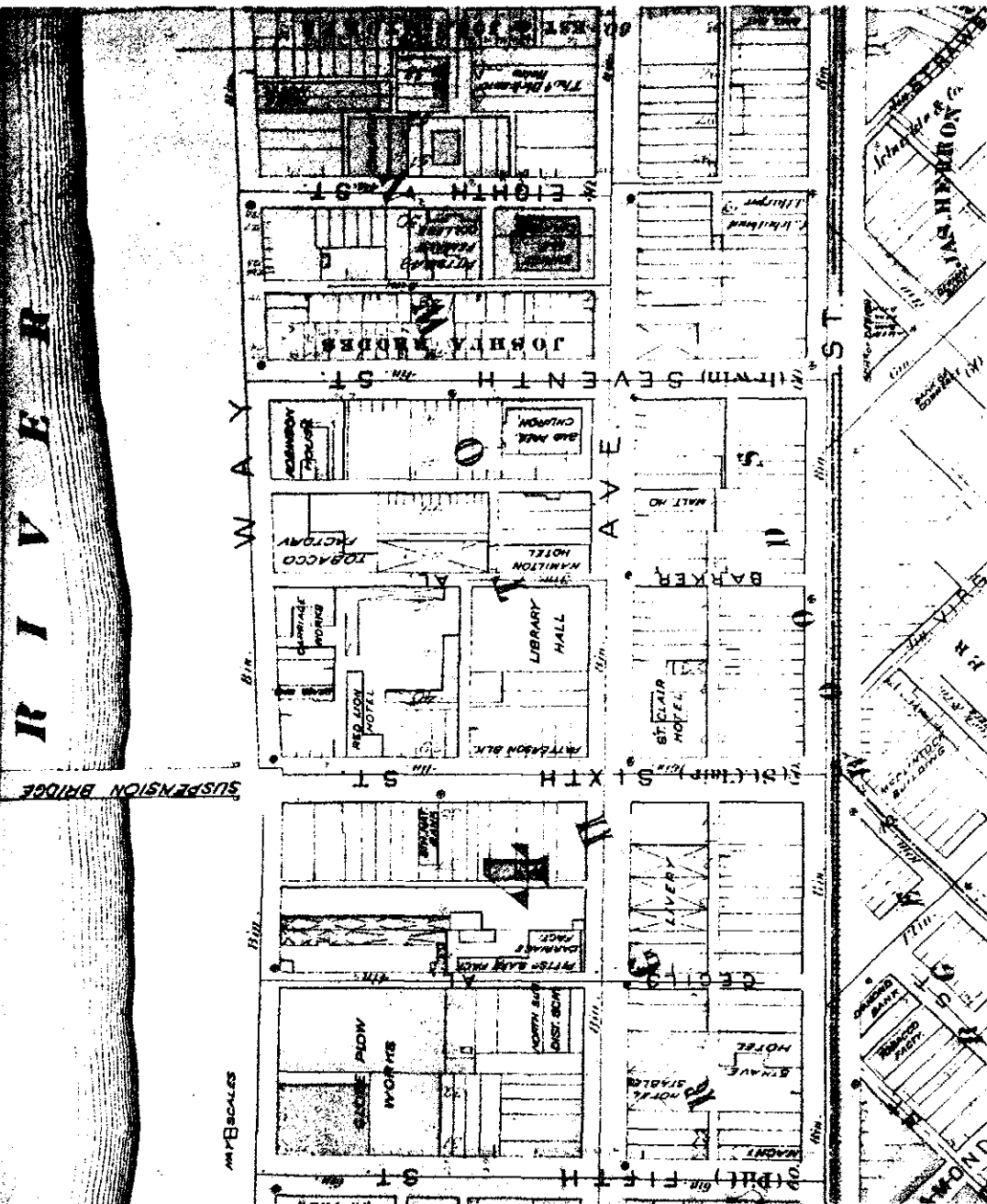


Fig. 2. Penn/Liberty area in 1882, from: G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Philadelphia, 1882, plate 1.

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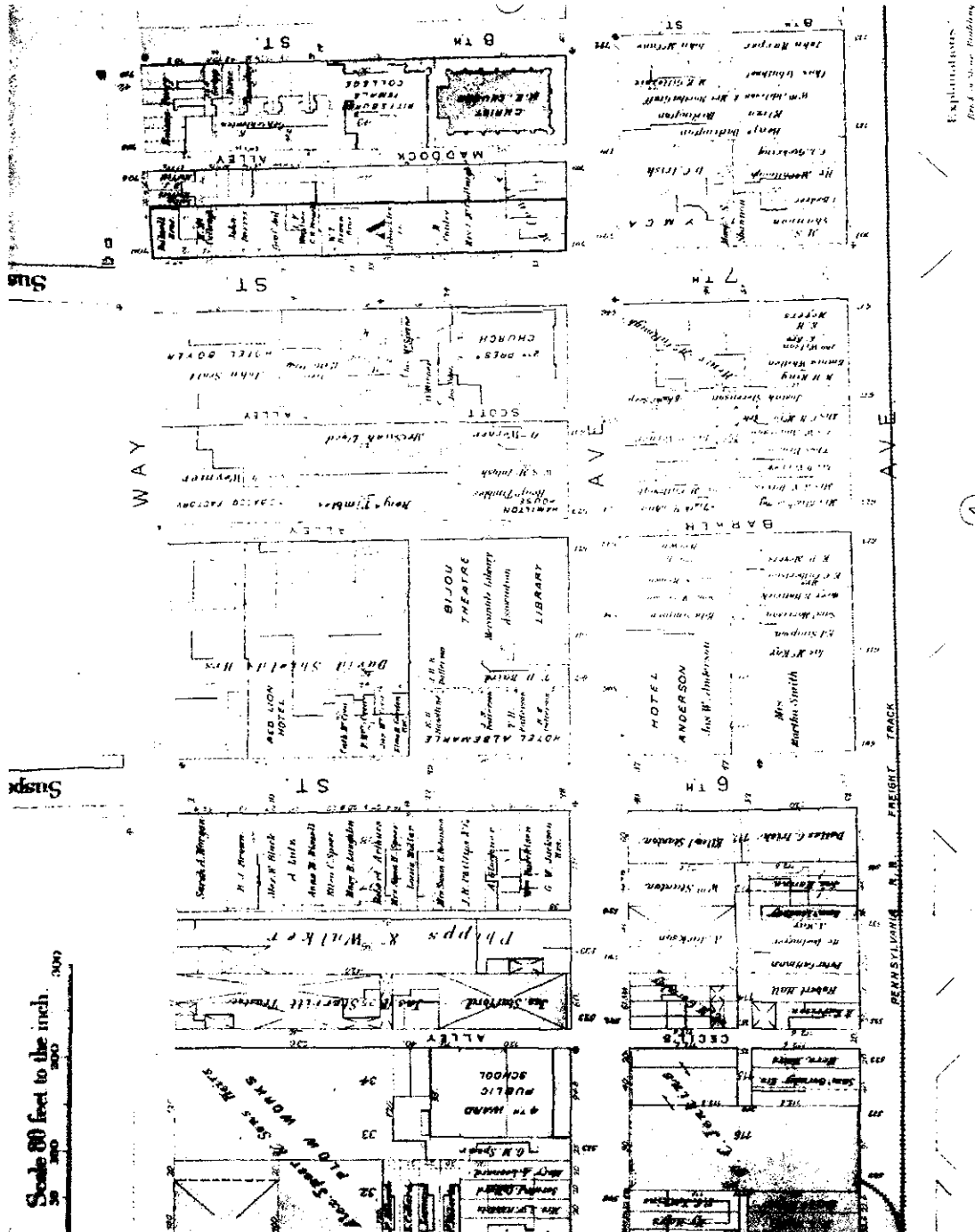


Fig. 3. Penn/Liberty area in 1889, from: G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of the City of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, 1889, Vol. 1, plate 5.



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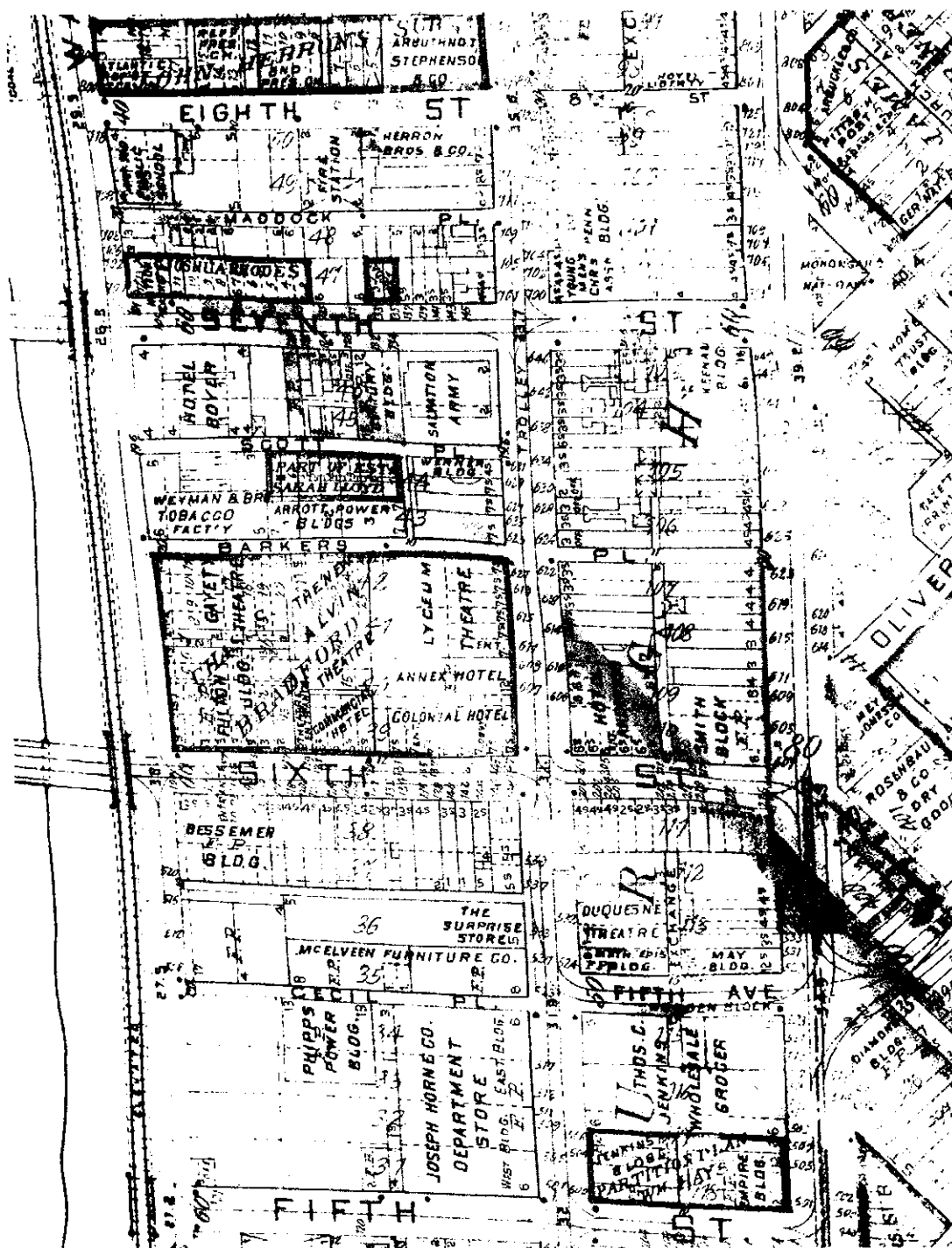


Fig. 4. Penn/Liberty area in 1910. from: G.M. Hopkins,  
Map of Greater Pittsburgh, PA, Philadelphia, 1910, plate 1.

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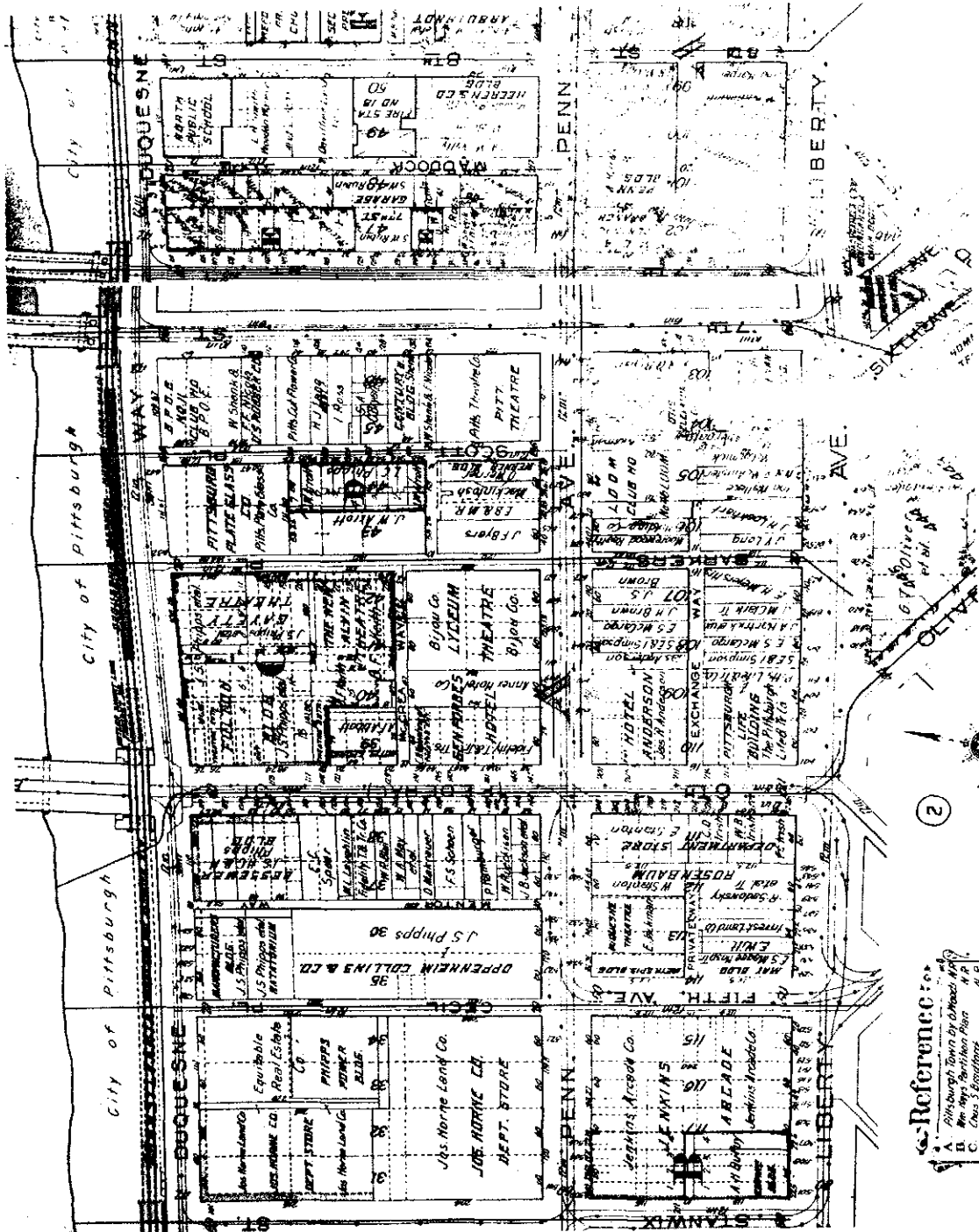


Fig. 5. Penn/Liberty area in 1923, from: G.M.Hopkins, Real Estate Plat Book of the City of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, 1923, Vol.1, plate 4.

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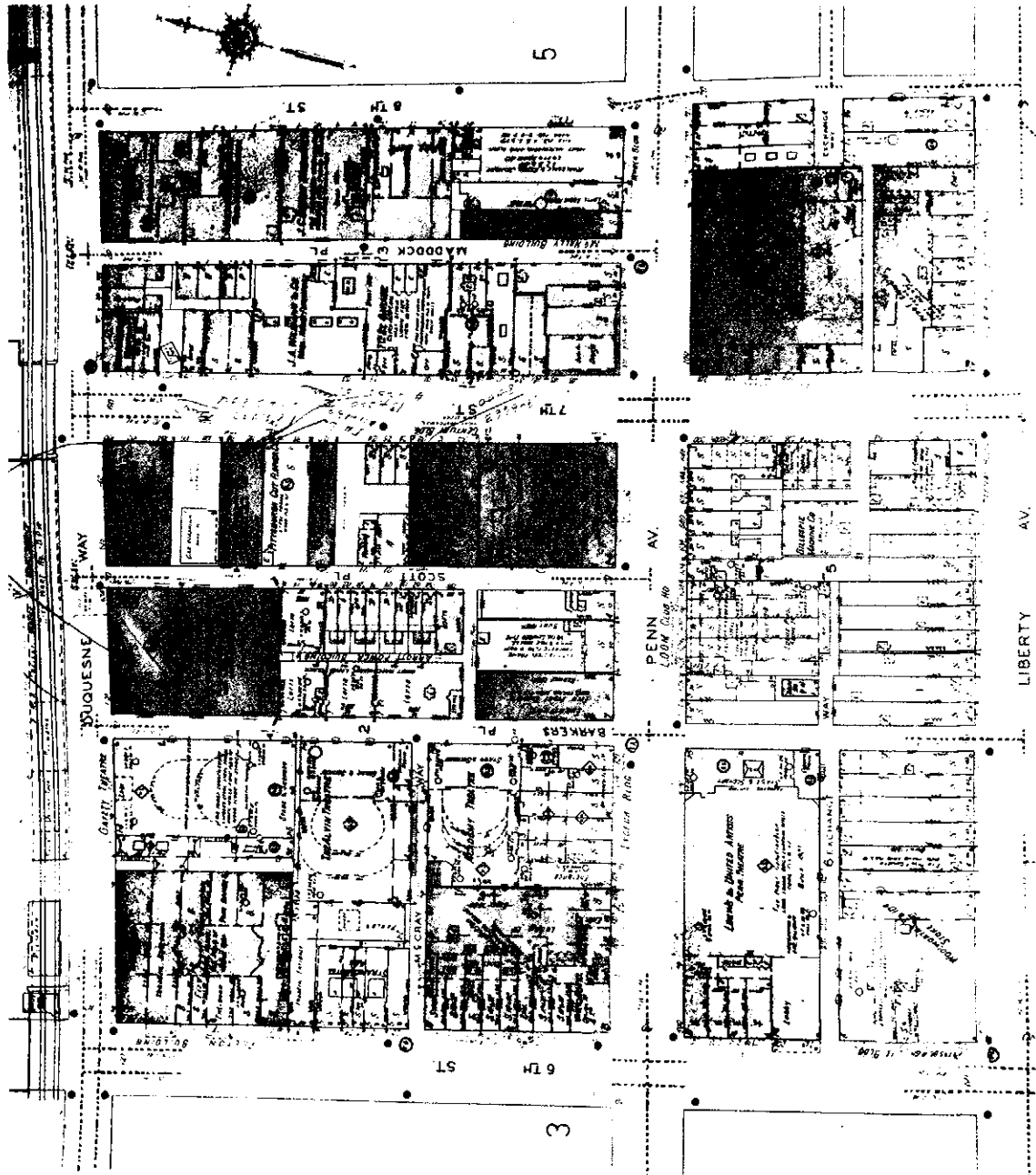


Fig.6. Penn/Liberty area in 1927, from: Sanborn Map Company,  
 Insurance Maps of Pittsburgh, New York, 1927, Vol.1, plate 4.

B. Historical Context:

City industrial histories note the principal development of the commission merchant trade in the 1860s, a date which corresponds with the demolition of the city markets in 1852, and the advent of rail transportation. The Pennsylvania Railroad at Seventh and Grant street ran its Freight Division along Liberty Avenue as early as 1851 and the Citizens' Passenger Railway shuttled up and down Penn Avenue by 1859. Shortly after 1889, the freight lines along Liberty Avenue moved two blocks north to Duquesne Way, and Liberty Avenue, too, supported trolley lines that gave the general public easy access to the street, while proximity of the Sixth Street Bridge that crossed the Allegheny River provided one more important transportation artery. The combined effect of these circumstances was to make the 600-1100 blocks of Liberty Avenue primary locations for commerce and shipping. Photographs of the district dating from the 1880s, 1890s, and early twentieth century confirm this pattern of development. Typically, three-story converted brick dwellings, and later, four and five-story brick warehouses, roughly 18 feet wide and 100 feet deep, were dressed with signs that listed "Produce", "Cantelopes", "Fruit", "Iron City Produce", and the like. Shed porches spanned across the side walks, providing shelter for delivery, while creating the old street market ambience. The sheds were built in front of old and new buildings, including 631, 633, and 635 Liberty, all of which dated from the 1890s.

The concentration of produce commission houses on Liberty Avenue was remarkable. The 1885 city directory lists commission merchants at 605, 607, 611, 613, 619, 621, 625, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639 and 641, in short, at all but five properties of the 600 block. With the growing number of commission merchants and sales throughout the 1890s, it is not surprising that thirty of the leading firms organized the Pittsburgh Produce and Fruit Exchange in 1895. The purpose of the Exchange was to increase business even further and protect the interests of both its members and shippers. By 1905 the trade was shifting east out of the increasingly congested downtown, toward the railroad produce depot at 21st and 22nd and Liberty; a secondary destination was southwest towards the B & O Railroad line near Ferry and Water streets. That direction is apparent in the number of merchants on the 600 block of Liberty; eleven in 1902, and six in 1906. In their place came theaters, places of amusement, offices, and more luxurious dry goods operations such as clothing, furniture, and jewelry stores that made the region an adjunct to the

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booming downtown. From approximately 1910 to 1940, this area of Penn and Liberty Avenues supported a tremendous concentration of both jewelry and musical instrument stores.

The McCormick Building was erected at the peak of Liberty Avenue's era as a center for commission merchants. Its owners, the McCormicks were a mercantile family that had owned the building from the 1830s though they do not seem to have themselves been in the produce business. Instead, from the 1890s, it was leased to W.E. Osborne, who traded under his own name. Earlier users of the site included Martin Derrick Co. (when the building was numbered 207, the old numbering system) but Derrick was also listed as a commission merchant. Presumably Osborne arrived at the time that the building was reconstructed in 1894, and he remained a tenant for more than a decade. By the end of its use, in 1984, it had long since joined the marginal economy of Pittsburgh's tenderloin serving as an amusement "arcade" on the first floor, with its upper stories boarded up.

For more information on the Penn-Liberty area, see

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE BUILDING	HABS No. PA-5149
WALLACE AND MCALLISTER BUILDINGS	HABS No. PA-5150
KINGSBACHER'S	HABS No. PA-5151
PENN AND LIBERTY AVENUES (COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS)	HABS No. PA-5152
PENN AND LIBERTY AVENUES (COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS) (King Building)	HABS No. PA-5152-B
PENN AND LIBERTY AVENUES (COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS) (Whitten Building)	HABS No. PA-5152-C
PENN AND LIBERTY AVENUES (COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS) (Arbuthnot Building)	HABS No. PA-5152-D
PENN AND LIBERTY AVENUES (COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS) (Harper Building)	HABS No. PA-5152-E
PENN AND LIBERTY AVENUES (COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS) (Lipson Building)	HABS No. PA-5152-F



Fig. 7. 600 Block of Liberty Avenue in 1899, from: 100 Views of Pittsburgh, H. Hammond Hook and Co., 1899.

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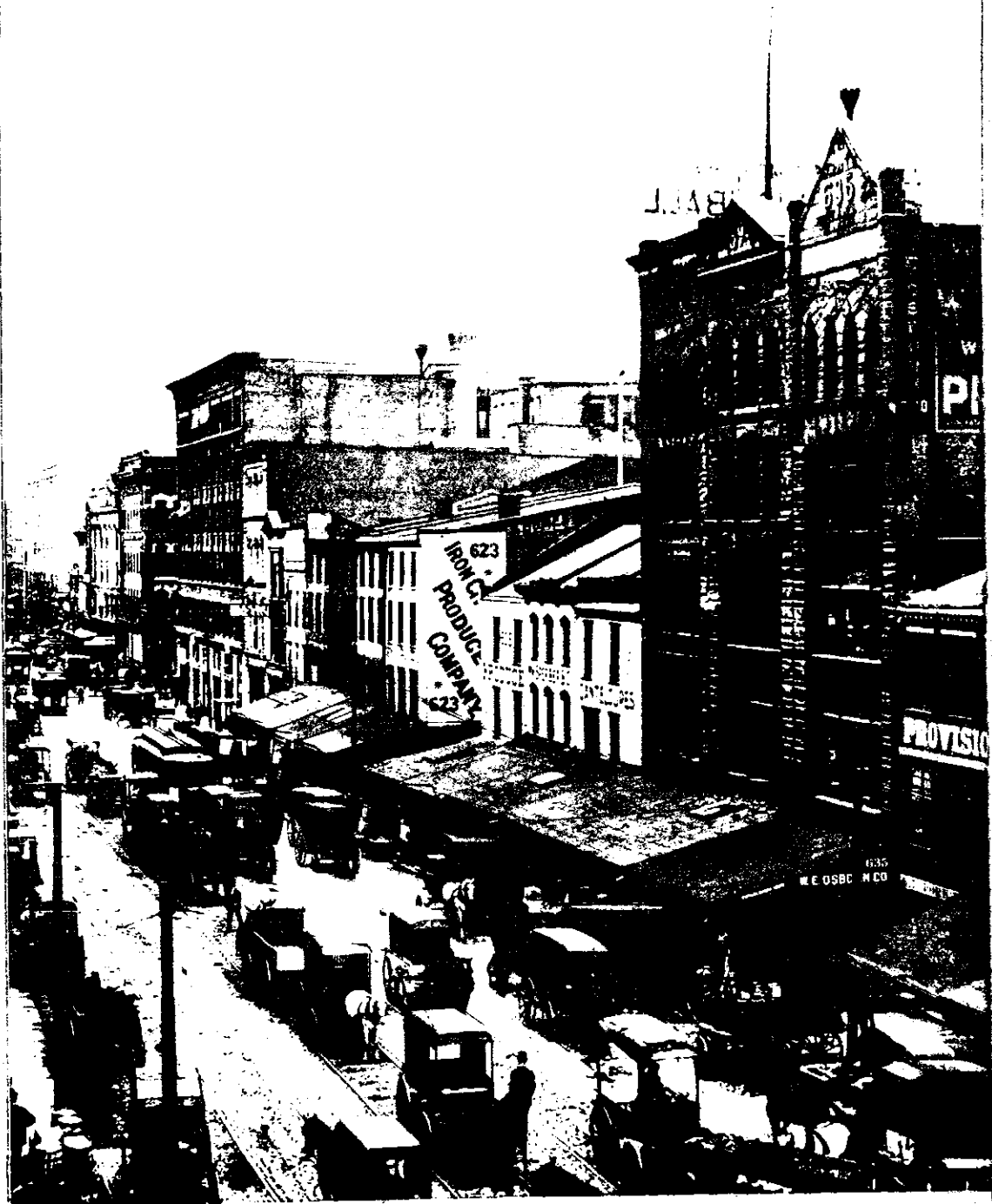


Fig. 8. 600 Block of Liberty Avenue, from: Pennsylvania Division, Carnegie Library, Photo Archives, Pittsburgh, PA.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character:

John P. Brennan's design for 635 Liberty Avenue followed the norms for a Pittsburgh commercial loft of the 1890s. The Liberty Avenue facade was sheathed in rock-faced ashlar, forming piers that rose to a fourth story segmented arch that was capped by a dentil course, with flanking corbel brackets that in turn carry the piers that broke through the roof line. Those piers flanked four round-headed windows below a tall gable emblazoned with the number "635". Though visible in photographs as late as 1936, that top story and gable had been removed when the building was demolished, probably in 1953 when building permits report a fire.

The stonework was clearly influenced by the scale and mass of the recently completed Allegheny Courthouse a few blocks to the south. Between the piers of the second, third and fourth floors, massive wood spandrel covers marked each level. The fenestration was divided vertically by heavy mullions into thirds, and by a horizontal member creating a transom above each main light. Dentil moldings at the upper portion of the spandrels indicate that they were to be viewed as an entablature for each story.

The gable was merely a heraldic device, with a triangular roof connected to a conventional flat roof at the rear. Partywalls were of brick construction, with the rear of simple common bond brick above a coursed stone foundation. Segmental headed windows opened onto the rear Exchange Way alley.

The interior was of utmost simplicity, as befitted its warehousing and wholesale functions. The sketch plan shows a stair in the first third of the building, rising to the upper stories, and also indicates the presence of a small elevator. That is confirmed by the Sanborn's Atlas which showed an elevator on the west wall. Otherwise, the interior was clear span space.



B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions:

The McCormick Building occupied 100-percent of its 20' by 110' site, extending from Liberty Avenue through to Exchange Way on the rear. The Sanborn's Atlas gives a height of 65', presumably to the upper part of the gable. Interior dimensions were taken as 18'1", by 107' 7" with the lost space presumably taken up in the partywalls.

2. Foundations:

Foundations were rubble stone, with coursed masonry at grade on the rear Exchange Way facade.

3. Walls:

Partywalls were of common bond brick, with flues contained within the wall. The Sanborn's Atlas lists diminishing wall thicknesses with 16" at the first floor, and 12" at the top five stories, dimensions consistent with adjacent construction.

4. Structural system, framing:

The framing was of conventional timbers spanning the 18' of the interior, and placed at regular intervals, presumably 12" on center. Neither in the demolition photographs, nor the permit documentation is there any evidence of steel girders, or other modern construction systems. The lower story had been altered by the 1980s when clear photographs of the facade were available. In earlier views, the first story is obscured by a shed porch.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:

The first story of most of the buildings in the commission merchant trade on Liberty Street was sheltered by a lean-to porch carried on wood or iron columns at the street curb. They do not appear in any atlas, but were clearly present in photographs taken in 1899 and 1906. They are gone by the 1927 Sanborn's Atlas, and no trace could be found on the altered facade.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

The front of the McCormick Building was set back from the property line, in line even with the original facade positions of 631 and 633; when 631 and 633 were refaced in 1913 in front of their original walls, 635 was left in a slightly recessed position. At some point, possibly as late as the 1970s that space was infilled with a one story bulk window and sign (DELUXE ARCADE) that concealed the original entrance. Evidence behind the porch comes from the sketchplan and shows a subdivision of the wall below the spandrel similar to what was visible on the upper levels. Typically, one door, on the right would have opened into the shop, while the other on the left would have opened into the stair and elevator to provide access to the upper levels.

b. Windows and shutters:

Windows on the front were of large single lights below transoms. It must be assumed that these were operable, but whether they were a pivot sash, or guillotine cannot be ascertained from the available photographs. At the rear, there is evidence of segmental headed double-hung sash with wood sills.

7. Roof:

The roof was originally a story higher, and from the configuration of the exterior, and the Sanborn's Atlas, presumably flat, built up roofing, with a small gable behind the front wall gable. When the building was damaged by fire in 1953, that top story was removed, and a new flat roof was built on top of the fourth floor.

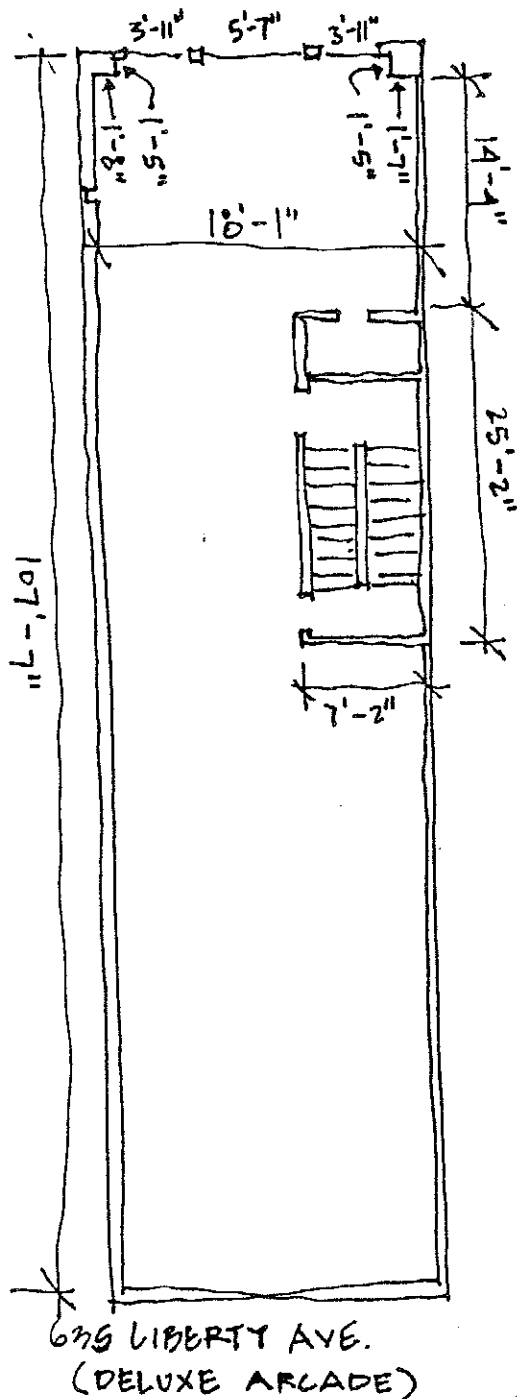


Fig. 9. Sketch plan of 635 Liberty Avenue, by John Bertola and Philip Snyder, of Kingsland, Bauer, Havekotte, Pittsburgh, PA.

C. Description of Interior:

The building was surveyed in 1984 by the architectural firm of Kingsland, Bauer, Havekotte which prepared sketch plans of the main floor. It shows a conventional Pittsburgh loft, open the full width of the building at the front, and with an elevator, stair, and restrooms forming a vertical core on the left on the west side, and rising the full height of the building. That is confirmed by the Sanborn's Atlas, which shows the position of the elevator, and by the building permit description.

D. Site:

The McCormick Building occupied a site that previously contained an earlier commercial building, which also filled its entire plot, extending from Liberty Avenue to Exchange Way alley. The principal facade opened onto Liberty Avenue, while a rear access was provided off the alley.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Early Views:

Carnegie Library, Pennsylvania Division, photo archives. Pittsburgh, PA.

100 Views of Pittsburgh. H. Hammond Hook and Co., 1899.

Lorant, Stefan. Pittsburgh: The Story of an American City. Second Edition. Lenox, MA: Authors Edition, Inc., 1975. p. 367.

B. Interviews:

Carolyn Boyce, Preservationist for Pittsburgh City Planning Department. Interview with George E. Thomas. Discussion of planning issues and proposed historic district.  
18 December 1984.

Richard Palucci, Mellon-Stewart Contractors. Interview with George E. Thomas. Discussion of demolition, with photographs of buildings as basis for commentary. Mr. Palucci was the supervisor and prime contractor on the job. 9 January 1985.

Frank Crown, head of Crown Demolition which handled the actual wrecking of the buildings. Telephone interview with George E. Thomas. 9 January 1985.

John Bertola and Philip Snyder, interns from Kingsland, Bauer, and Havekotte, Architects. Interview with George E. Thomas about demolition of buildings and discussion of sketch plans. 9 January 1985.

Walter C. Kidney, Pittsburgh History and Landmark Foundation staff. Interview with George E. Thomas about location of pieces of various buildings. 29 January 1985.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form, Office of Historic Preservation, PA Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, PA.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection, Building Permit Files, Public Safety Building, Pittsburgh, PA.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection. Record Book of Alterations and Repairs, 1897-1914. Archives of Industrial Society, Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection. Record Book of New Additions, 1896-1916. Archives of Industrial Society, Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection. Yearly Docket of Building Permits, 1877-1916. Archives of Industrial Society, Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh.

Recorder of Deeds, Allegheny Courthouse Annex, Pittsburgh, PA.

2. Secondary and published sources:

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Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of the City of Pittsburgh. Philadelphia, 1889. Vol.1, plate 5.

Hopkins, G.M. Map of Greater Pittsburgh PA. Philadelphia, 1910. plate 1.

Hopkins Co., G.M. Real Estate Plat Book of the City of Pittsburgh. Philadelphia, 1923. Vol. 1, plate 4.

Jordan, John W., LL.D. Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1916.

Mercantile Directory Pittsburgh - Allegheny. 1902-03.

Notable Men of Pittsburgh and Vicinity. Compiled by Percy F. Smith. Pittsburgh: Press of Pittsburgh Publishing Co., 1901.

Palmer's Pictorial Pittsburgh and Prominent Pittsburghers. Pittsburgh: R.M. Palmer, 1905.

"Pittsburgh Exposition 1899", souvenir book.

Pittsburgh of To-day. Compiled by the Consolidated Illustrating Co., Pittsburgh, 1896.

R.L. Polk's Pittsburgh and Allegheny Directory.

R.L. Polk and R.L. Dudley's Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County Business Directory.

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Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Pittsburgh. New York, 1927.  
Vol. 1, plate 4.

Thurston, George H. Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the Centennial  
Year. Pittsburgh: A.A. Anderson & Son, 1876.

Thurston, George H. Pittsburgh's Progress, Industries and Resources.  
Pittsburgh: A.A. Anderson & Son, 1886.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

University of Pittsburgh, Photo Archives

Prepared by: George E. Thomas, Pb.D., and Carol A. Benenson, M.S.  
Clio Group, Inc.  
15 February 1985

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Allegheny International project is a continuation of the downtown redevelopment of Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle. Spurred by the success of the Heinz Hall complex, and motivated by the availability of the Stanley Theater, the Allegheny Conference for Community Development commissioned Llewelyn-Davis/Hanna-Olin to prepare the Penn/Liberty Urban Design Study which was completed in late 1979. The consultants found the region to be underutilized, and proposed three focii -- a performing arts center, a convention center, and the riverfront. Though buildings were often of high architectural character, changes in shopfronts had degraded the street level. Moreover, it was clear that as the effects of removing heavy industry from the river edge of the downtown continued to occur, the support zones that had developed to serve them in Penn/Liberty would become increasingly derelict. On the other hand, just as transportation had reshaped the region in the 1850s, it could be anticipated that the new subway would have a similar impact in the 1980s. The 600 and 700 blocks were found to have buildings of modest architectural interest -- with the exception of the Moose Hall, Kingsbacher's, and 631 - 633 Liberty, and recommendations were made that argued for the removal of many of those buildings to emphasize the area as a cultural center. It was assumed that in the end, while the Heinz Hall, Stanley Theater, and perhaps the Moose would stay, that the other buildings would be replaced by a larger office block fronting on Liberty Avenue.

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Three years after the Llewelyn-Davis/Hanna-Olin study, newspaper stories reported the acquisition of property in the 600 block of Liberty and Penn avenues, by the operators of Heinz Hall, and in November of 1983 the Post Gazette reported that the Penn/Liberty project had been unveiled (19 November 1983). With Allegheny International as the prime mover two office towers would be erected, and the Stanley Theater would be restored. Land acquisition proceeded from 1980 until 1984, with the new owner being the Penn Liberty Holding Company or its subsidiaries.

In 1983 it became clear that the new project probably would cause the demolition of the Moose Hall while some concerns were expressed about the demolition of the adjacent shop buildings as well (Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, "Triangle Landmark May Affect Tower Plan" 30 November 1983). The Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation dropped its opposition to the Moose Hall demolition in December of 1983 and on February 10, 1984, Louise Ferguson, Executive Director of the Foundation, announced their reasons. "Allegheny International would not go ahead with the Moose Building (in place on Penn Avenue)." The Post Gazette had already argued editorially "No Place for Moose" (5 December 1983), "What is clear is that the city stands to gain greatly from the construction of the new headquarters for Allegheny International, which will be a center for cultural as well as corporate activity. The Moose Hall should not be allowed to block that farsighted endeavor."

The final solution was a memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, and the Pittsburgh Trust for Cultural Resources (Penn Liberty Holding Company), the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, and the Pittsburgh Historic Review Commission to record the streetscape elevation of 631 - 641 and 719 - 725 Liberty Avenue, the Moose Hall, and 636 Penn Avenue, and to provide individual elevations of 631 - 633, 637 Liberty and the elevation and plans of the Moose Hall. Sponsored by the Heinz Endowment, the drawings were produced under the direction of John Hnedak, Office of Cultural Programs, Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service, by Kingsland, Bauer, Havekotte, architects of Pittsburgh, PA, in the summer of 1984. Supervising architect was Roger L. Kingsland, and the buildings were measured and drafted by Philip J. Snyder and John A. Bertola. At that time, the buildings were also surveyed, and sketch plans and data on them were gathered. In the autumn of 1984, George E. Thomas, Ph.D. and Carol A. Benenson, M.S., of the Clio Group, Historic Consultants, surveyed the standing buildings, developed the research and historic background and prepared the written documentation. During this later phase of the project, Rebecca Trumball of the Office of Cultural Programs, National Park Service, assumed direction of the Penn-Liberty report.